

# The Saturday Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1823.

WHOLE NO. 89.

VOL. II.—No. 15.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, north side, four doors below Second street, at \$2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year.

JOSEPH COGGINS,

Has removed his Boot and Shoe Repository from Carter's Alley to No. 35 Chestnut street, between Second and Third Streets, Philadelphia, where he has a general assortment of shoes made of good materials, and by merchants are particularly intended on the lowest terms. Families can also be supplied with good shoes.

March 28.

**WANTED,**  
DUSAND DOLLARS, secured  
of the Saturday Evening Post.

Goods and Carpeting

is selling off his Stock of

Carpeting at reduced prices,

to retire from the Dry Goods

store and Cellar. Any person

and Stand have an opportunity

in his old stand,

and if he can only get

\$800, he may do good business

to this stand is worth one

any person commenging. T

art of his stock is for sale. Ap-

pet Street, next door to the W-

store and cellar is large and com-

plete or retail.

Rug Carpeting for sale.

JESSE SHARPLESS

store and cellar is large and com-

plete or retail.

Rug Carpeting for sale.

ANDER PARKER,

thankful for past favours, d

on reasonable terms at the M-

NING BOTANIC GARDEN

Street, (Love Lane), betw-

een Streets, an extensive va-

riety, Flowering and Medicinal

Plants, Fruit Trees, Orna-

ments. Flowering and Medicinal

## A GUIDE To the Game of Draughts.

GAME No. 4.

Whites move first.

23	to	18	5	to	9	31	to	24	14	to	18
11		15	25		22	12		19	30		23
18		14	14		17	23		16	18		27
8		15	29		25	10		14	32		23
21		17	17		21	17		10	6		10
4		8	22		17	7		14	13		6
23		19	11		16	24		19	2		9
8		11	25		22	15		24	17		13
17		13	16		20	28		19	9		14
9		14	19		16	1		5	Drawn		
27		23	20		27	22		17	Game.		

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

It was a hard though a short struggle. My opponent possessed too much "of Major Longbow's muscle," and in spite of my exertions and the cheers of my play-fellows, I was prostrated at his feet; half choked with dust and sorely bruised, I attempted to rise; but the victor had no idea of letting me come off so cheaply; a well aimed blow leveled me again, and his vengeful ire would soon have finished me, when a cry of "fair play! let him up!" arrested his progress, and I was borne by my little preservers from the field of action. It was the moment of childish despair, and I thought them the sweetest sounds I had ever heard. As I grow older, every instance of oppression recalls them with redoubled force to my memory. When I see a man who has been unfortunate in business, shrinking from the unkindness of a cruel world, drawn to the earth by accumulated troubles, and trampled upon by those who had joyed in his prosperity, I cannot help saying, it is base to strike the fallen, "Fair play, let him up." When I see a young man who has dared to follow the impulse of reason; who lays aside the tutelage of his infancy; who adventures to think for himself, and worship his God according to the dictates of his conscience; when I see him slandered, abused by the intrigues of officious relations, alienated from the heart of a beloved parent, exiled from the home of his earliest affections, and thrown into the chilling atmosphere of neglected poverty; I ask, is he a Christian, who would break the bruised reed? Why prostrate the tree thou hast planted? "Let him up." When I see a man of noble mind, beguiled by one, whose tongue drops manna and can make the worse appear the better reason;" when I see him (too late convinced) writhing on the treacherous hook, yet fearful to release himself from bonds his soul abhors, lest he be wounded deeper in the struggle: I say poor man! experience will be dearly bought; strive to break from the shameful toils, the fiend will feel his hold is slight and through a show of mercy, "Let you up." When I see a man whose best hopes have been blighted, who has borne existence, amidst griefs

"That those, who feel, can paint too well  
But few e'er felt and liv'd to tell."

When I see him deserted, save by a herd of gazing creditors, who watch his every movement, and transfix the means by which he fain would liquidate their claims; I must exclaim: "it is hard!—you injure both his prospects and your own; urge not the wretched and he may haply rise; Good people, "let him up."

FAIR PLAY.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing," And when accompanied by assurance and self-conceit, cannot fail to excite the ridicule and censure of the world.

No constitutional goodness, no acquired knowledge, can supply the absence of wisdom and modesty. The assertion of the poet is completely verified in a few novices of the present day, who have but a short time since passed the threshold of infancy, who fancy they have arrived at a state of manhood, and who suppose they have a right (by violating the laws of good breeding) to take up, even in the company of ladies, every word that does not quite accord with their superior taste and judgments. But they must sooner or later learn, that all their imaginary or real acquirements, unattended by common politeness and good manners, will avail nothing. R.

## European Intelligence.

### RESURRECTION MEN.

Extract from a letter dated Paris, January 9.—The resurrection men will doubtless be thrown into great alarm by the following diplomatic information, which I gave you from the highest authority. The surgeons, and lecturers, and students of London, have opened a correspondence with the British embassy, in the design to negotiate with the French government for the exportation of dead bodies, commonly called subjects. They appeal to the desire of the French to promote the scientific interests of the Government, and plead the enormous expense and hazard of obtaining bodies in London. A subject costs £5. £5.—and lately some students in stealing, or to speak more technically, procuring some lately themselves, in a church-yard, were so peppered in the legs with small shot as to be unable to get home, and unfit for service. I have seen the propositions in form."

The four Spiritual Peers who are to sit in Parliament during the ensuing Session, are, we understand, the Archbishop of Armagh, and the Bishop of Meath, Kildare, and Berry.

Messrs. Clarke, Griffith, and Co. of St. Petersburg, have obtained a patent for ten years, for the introduction of Gas Lights in the whole Russian empire.

London Drinking.—It is calculated that not less than 65,000 pipes of wine, 10,000,000 gallons of spirits, and 2,000,000 barrels of ale and porter, are annually drunk in the metropolis.

The late snow-storm has been dreadfully severe in Perthshire. Two women have been dug out of the snow, dead, between Perth and Crieff. A young gentleman perished near Ochil Hills. A fine boy perished near Pitcairn Green. Glen Ferg

was completely blacked out.

Baron Rothschild gave a grand fete in Paris, to which above 1,200 persons were invited.

The library of the late Professor Kall, of Copenhagen, was purchased by Nestler, bookseller at Hamburg, for 9000 marcos corona. This extensive library contains 202 books printed before the year 1500; 1000 folio, 4000 quarto, 8000 octavo volumes, together with 50,000 medical dissertations, and 688 manuscripts, relating chiefly to the history of Denmark.

The London Literary Gazette gives the following as a genuine copy of his Majesty's letter to Lord Liverpool on the subject of the King's library.

"Dear Lord Liverpool.—The King, my late revered and excellent father, having formed, during a long series of years, a most valuable and extensive library, consisting of about one hundred and twenty thousand volumes, I have resolved to present this collection to the British nation.—While I have the satisfaction, by this means, of advancing the literature of my country, I also feel that I am paying a just tribute to the memory of a parent, whose life was adorned, by every public and private virtue. I desire to add, that I have great pleasure, my Lord, in making this communication through you. Believe me, with great regard, your sincere friend,

"Pavilion, Brighton, Jan. 5, 1823.  
(Signed) "G. R.  
"The Earl of Liverpool, K. G. &c. &c.

### Extraordinary interposition of Providence.

During the first Circuit of Mr. Justice Holroyd, an incident occurred, which as it is highly interesting in itself, and serves in an eminent degree to display the interposition of Providence, we present to our readers. The prisoner who was a peasant, was accused of the murder of his neighbour, who was a farmer; the usual evidence was brought forward on those occasions, as to the hearing cries, struggles, &c. but the most that could be adduced was presumptive rather than convincing—the body had been found in a rut, with the neck, arms, and legs broken, by a plough man who was accustomed to till soon after day-break, and who supposed with many others, he had been run over by some cart or wagon. The deceased was known to have had some quarrel with the prisoner, and the prisoner was heard to utter some indistinct declarations of revenge; suspicion, consequently fixed on him, and he was now arraigned for the crime. When called on for his defence, he stoutly denied the charge, and the Judge proceeded to sum up the evidence, making some observation on the slight and unsatisfactory nature of the testimony adduced: he had nearly concluded, when a woman came into the crowded part of the Court and asked what they were doing there—some one replied, trying a man for the murder of Johnson. "Indeed," said she, "I know something about that." Judge Holroyd, while this was passing, felt annoyed at the interruption, and called "silence," which not being attended to, he asked what was the matter, and was informed, it was occasioned by the entrance of a woman who declared she knew something of the murder of Johnson. He then ordered her to be brought forward, and asked her what she knew of the affair then before him. The tale she told was very simple. She had been at a neighbouring merry-making the night of the murder, and had staid late; it was some fields distance from Johnson's to the house of her friends, and she had to pass thro' the field in which the body was found, in her way home. As she came through this field, she heard a noise as of men fighting: then one fell with great weight on the ground, and coming closer to hide herself in a thickset hedge, she perceived a tall man in a smock frock, bending over him; but the night being dark and lowering, she could not discern his features; the figure on the ground groaned heavily, and the man in the frock waited till each struggle subsided, and then took the body to a neighbouring five-bar gate, and leaning it thereon, broke the neck, arms and legs, and laid it in the rut and disappeared.—"Woman," said the Judge, "look round the Court and see if you can recognize the man who did this." She gazed around, but her eye fell with no power of recognition either on the prisoner, or on any other individual.—"I cannot," said she, "the night was too dark to see his face so as to remember it again. But, my Lord, were I to hear him speak I should know his voice instantly, it was so remarkable." A pause ensued—the Judge sat as it were hesitating between strict justice and mercy—at length he spoke as follows: "All that we are bound to do has been done, it is not in the power of any of our laws to make any man speak to his own condemnation." The testimony of this woman bears the artlessness of truth, but where the life of a fellow creature is concerned, we?"—He had proceeded thus far, when the prisoner, looking up, ejaculated, "O my Lord"—The effect on the woman was like an electric shock, she trembled from head to foot, and turned deadly pale, she attempted to speak, but could not. Judge Holroyd continued, "It is evident from the terrifying effect of the three words just spoken, the prisoner at the bar perpetrated the crime imputed to him, and I should neglect one of the strongest interpositions of Providence I ever met with, or read of, could I for an instant hesitate in forming my opinion as to the guilt of this self-convicted murderer." The Jury instantly found the prisoner Guilty. It was what was termed Judge Holroyd's maiden Circuit, on which occasion it seems the Judges make it a rule (if possible) not to take away life, and in consequence of some exertions on his part, the prisoner's sentence was mitigated into transportation for life.—Cork paper.

A man lately fell from the Gallery of the Coburg Theatre in London, into the Pit. He received a compound fracture in one of his legs, but was not considered as wounded mortally. He endeavored to force his way into the front seat, to effect which he threw himself violently forward, exclaiming "here I go," and pitched over the railing head foremost.—The part of the Pit where he fell was not occupied.

Musical Catastrophe.—The editor of the London Museum on his way in his coach to the opera, sung an Italian air, and instantly expired.

The Bishop of Meath died lately in Ireland.

### IRISH PROMOTIONS.

Dean Alberthnot of Cloyne, has been made Bishop of Kilaloe; the Bishop of Kilaloe, Bishop of Down; and the Bishop of Down, Bishop of Meath.

### POPULATION OF SIERRA LEONE.

The amount on the first of August last, was 16,671; more than 11,000 of these being Africans liberated from slave ships; and more than 2000 natives from the districts surrounding the colony. The increase in two years exceeds 4000.

### CLERGY IN FRANCE.

The number of the clergy in France is 35,643, and there income \$4,657,000; 375 only are Protestants. All are paid alike out of the national treasury. Before the

## Weekly Compendium.

The Russian Minister, Baron de Thuyelle and suite, arrived in this city on Sunday afternoon, and have taken lodgings at Mrs. Fullerton's in Fourth-street.

Vice Versa.—The Cashier of the New South Wales Bank (Botany Bay) has been sentenced to fourteen years transportation, for embezzling, as he confessed, about £12,000 of the money of the bank. Quere—where will they send him? Perhaps he may be despatched to England in one of the return convict vessels.

An auctioneer at a late sale of antiquities, put up a helmet with the following candid observation: "This, ladies and gentlemen, is a helmet of Romulus, the Roman founder; but whether he was a brass or iron founder I cannot tell."

The destruction among the fruit and forest trees in the vicinity of Elizabeth-town, New Jersey, occasioned by the late storm, was very great. In one lot of woodland, of 4 acres, it is estimated that not less than one half of the wood and timber was levelled to the ground.

The President of the United States, in commemoration of the distinguished services of Maj. Gen. La Fayette, during the Revolutionary War, has directed that the fortress at the Narrows, at New York, here-tofore called Fort Diamond, should be known hereafter by the name of Fort La Fayette. The ceremony in conformity thereto took place on Monday last, at 1 o'clock P. M. In honour of this event, Major General Morton directed a salute to be fired from the Battery by a Battalion from the Brigade of Artillery.

The number of horses in France in 1814, according to Montalvert, was 1,808,000. The number in England at the same time, according to Montevant, was 1,818,348 of which 618,348 were for purposes of luxury, or in the language of political economists, not engaged in "productive labour." The number in the state of New York, according to Mr. Goodenow's estimate for 1811, is 300,000.

The subject of the next novel of Sir Walter Scott, the author of Waverly, &c., is stated to be the Gun Powder Plot. It must of course embrace the same period of time as Peveril of the Peak.

Capt. Ross, arrived at Boston from Port au Prince, which place he left on the 12th ult. states, that owing to the late fire, which had caused an immense accumulation of filth, Port au Prince had become quite sickly, and foreigners were daily falling victims to the pestilential stench.

Murder!—Capt. Brownell, of the ship Gov. Tompkins, which arrived here on Sunday last, informs that while at Havana, one of his crew was murdered by some villains. The body was found on the dock abreast of the ship, with a knife sticking in his throat. Capt. B. was forced to pay \$34 for the Coroner's Inquest, of which \$6 was for messenger's services.

The James River Steam Boat Company announce in the papers, that they will henceforth carry passengers free of fare, on such days as the steam boat Potomac runs in James river.

Whale Fishery.—We have accounts of nearly seventy ships engaged in the Pacific Whale Fishery, from several ports in the United States, and from Great Britain. The quantity of oil ascertained to be already taken by them, exceeds two millions of gallons; averaging nearly 1000 barrels to each ship.—Nantucket Ing.

A St. Louis paper states, that William H. Ashley, Esq. a lawyer, late of Hudson, New York, is advertising for a party of one hundred hunters, to be employed among the Rocky Mountains, by the year. Wages, 200 dollars each.

Another disaster at Sea.—Brig. Rebecca Ann Walker, from Boston for Porto Rico, after being out 8 days, put back in consequence of a leak, and was cast away in Fresh Water Cove, (Gloucester,) on Sunday evening last, and went immediately to pieces. All on board (including two passengers) perished, except one seaman, who reached the shore in safety. Seven of the bodies have been found. The brig was loaded with beef, fish, &c. and belonged to Kennebunk.

Wantonness.—The Alexandria Herald mentions that some person or persons unknown, forcibly entered a stable in that town, last Saturday night week, and entirely disfigured two riding horses, with some sharp instrument. The next day the same person, as is supposed, put an advertisement in the Herald and forged the name of the owner of the horses, offering them for sale.

On the 17th of February, the Republican Chief, Guadalupe Victoria, entered Vera Cruz, with every manifestation of joy. In anticipation of this event, the crown of Iturbide had been burnt in the public square, and the Tree of Liberty planted upon it, under which Victoria passed on his way to the Palace. On arriving at the palace, he with Santa Anna, presented themselves at the balconies with wreaths of laurels on their brows, which the people insisted upon their wearing.

Mr. H. Traphagen, of Harsimus, N. J. raised last summer about 20,000 cabbage heads for the New York market, but not being able to dispose of the whole from his carts, he manufactured the residue into sour kraut, which he now sells at from \$8 to \$10 per bbl. for exportation to India.

Captain Harding, arrived at Boston from Havana, reports, that on the 25th of March, it was hourly expected that orders would be issued for the detention of all French vessels in that port.

Post Office Regulation.—In future all letters sent by the Steam Bo

The list of Plants now cultivated in G. Britain is given at upwards of 120,000. They have been collected from all parts of the world. Two thousand three hundred and forty-five varieties were taken from America.

Captain Berry, of the schr. New Priscilla from Cape Haytien, informs the editor of the Alexandria Gazette, that the Haytien Government has prohibited all vessels on the coast from loading with mahogany.

The number of persons committed to the Essex County Jail, N. J. for Debt the last year, ending the 1st day of April 1823, is three hundred and thirty eight—one hundred and forty-one of which were kept in close confinement. Aggregate amount of debts for which they were committed \$55,400.

The one hundredth and first edition of an Italian translation of Dr. FRANKLIN's Way to Wealth, from "Poor Richard," has been published.

The steamboat James Ross, was destroyed at St. Louis, on the 18th of February. She was lying at anchor during the winter, but by the sudden breaking up of the ice in the river, the exposed side of the boat against which large islands of ice came with the most irresistible force, was instantly crushed and broke down.

A prisoner named Hunt, under sentence of death for horse stealing, in the jail of Cornwall, L. C. has once broken out and escaped, but was re-taken. He again attempted to escape, by setting fire to the building, but his design was frustrated.

Col. Steele White, of Savannah, was killed on the 29th ult. He was returning from a horse race, mounted on a spirited animal, which took fright, plunged into the woods, and dashed the rider against a tree. His death was almost instantaneous.

Two children of a Mr. Barret were drowned a few days since at Montreal. The little victims were frightened at a sleigh which was approaching them rapidly, and in flying from it, plunged into a hole in the ice, which had been broken the day before by a horse which fell through.

Benjamin Wright, of Geauga county, Ohio, has been tried for, and convicted of, the crime of murder—for killing Zophar Warner, on the 1st of Feb. last. He is to be executed on the 15th of May next.

# Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, April 12, 1823.

of his arms. He told them money (\$100 doublets) was but did not desist from them as deprived of the other arms. They then dipped it on fire, and thus terminated it all.

was stabbed with a sabre, in the passage from Campenachy to the brig was providentially preserved, &c. by several of the crew must inevitably

die.

**MORE PIRACY.** Abigail Driggs, has arrived, in 16 days from Gibara, was blockaded two weeks, schooner of above one hundred and sixty men, all Spaniards. She had taken a

Cruz, with a large cargo of Spanish brig, and a brig American, and carried them right, and murdered the cook March. The Congress fixed the 9th ultimo, from St. Javie side of Cuba.

We have this morning had a beautiful sketch of the Newport (R. I.) on land, of this city. It is believed to be of the United States, as well as from its being an interesting object which has yet been thrown open to the acknowledgment of its existence, for upwards of one hundred and fifty therefore free to give of aboriginal superstition; to us, and connect it with ages past; to make it the residence of a foreign shore; or Philip. What a field is here creation, and what a theme for a novelist!—N. Y. Statesman.

**RIO JANEIRO.**

arrived at Norfolk, reports that the French arrived at Rio on the 8th ult. Grace, having on board twinsky, Chamberlain of via, with dispatches from Austria to the Emperor of

d been received at Rio King of Sweden had an mutual intercourse between Norway and the ports of South this having also authorized vessels belonging to the these ports, who received the vessels of Norway after the ports of the two receive their productions imported American

John, captain Hillard, from Vera Cruz to March continued in a very the Republican partisan strating their forces at to attacking the Emperor has about 2000 men with the Indian popula But the general opinion there will be no fight emperor will soon either safety by flight, or make with the Republicans, permitted to retire as

an uncommon case of su city on Thursday evening about 28 years of age, by the something pronounced which cut about half way his elbow. He was one of our busiest wharves to death in about two He is said to have lived in Falls of Chawha, but was the cause of the fatal

**Flores' Falls.** April 7. last, about 8 o'clock, the were alarmed with the seized his buckets, and of the devouring elec. It was set a ringing, and the usual bustle attendant the evening was excessively the number dancing in every direction. The fire was at length doused in the brain of a drunk from spontaneous combustion. We were alarmed with the fire was located, then immediately filled, and emptied of the mender of pots small gratification of the rinker's brain by this process, he took possible—no doubt with a fire again, when there

**ZATION SOCIETY.**

Meeting was held in Washington city, Feb. 20th. F. Mercer was called Annual Report was

Ir. Gurley.

Society were given to officers; to the Presi Massachusetts Soci

party, and other geo

and the Col

itation unhappily subsisting between the French and Spanish Governments; and to avert, if possible, the calamity of war between France and Spain.

These declarations, however, do not indicate the real opinion of the British Government as to the probable result of the present hostile appearances; nor the part she will act in case her mediatorial efforts should prove abortive. After all, in reference to this last point, the royal Speech is rendered more important by its omissions, than by any thing appearing on the face of it, inasmuch as it is without the expression of a confident hope, that whatever may be the course of events on the continent, the British Nation will be continued in the enjoyment of peace.

This has been of late years an ingredient in addressing from the throne and the omission of it on the present occasion, argues some doubt at least, upon the subject, if not probability that the enjoyment of this blessing will be hazarded by the necessity of throwing the weight of her influence and her arms on the side of Spain. This result is, moreover, rendered more probable, by the decided testimony which is understood to have been borne by the first messenger of the Crown, to the signal "moderation and innocence," with which the Spanish Revolution has been thus far conducted—by the tone of the debates to which the Speech gave occasion; and by the singular unanimity of feeling and opinion which seem to actuate, in relation to this subject, the British Parliament and people.

The Address of the French Chamber of Peers, to the King, breathes the same belligerent spirit as the Speech to which it is an answer; and is characterized by the same infatuated and mad determination to plunge the nation into an unhappy war. It would seem that the Government is acting in opposition to the wishes and interests of the people—whose dissatisfaction has been loudly and unequivocally expressed.

The latest intelligence from Europe is contained in London papers of the 5th of March, and Liverpool of the 7th. It is not as desirous as was anticipated. Negotiations were still pending under the mediation of England, but, judging from the heightened and desperate revolution manifested on both sides, with little hope of success. The dreadful note of preparation every where resounded, and every thing indicated the approach of the crisis.

One circumstance had occurred rather inauspicious to the cause of Spain. Ferdinand had refused his sanction to a decree of the Cortes, providing for the removal of the Court, in the event of the approach of the enemy rendering it necessary—and had, by so doing, given too much ground for the suspicion that he was under the influence of the French.

In order to give the most correct view of the state of the negotiations up to the latest dates, we subjoin the following remarks from Bell's Weekly Messenger; an English paper, whose political views, foreign and domestic, are generally, able, judicious and impartial.

"Since our paper of last week, government have received dispatches of the greatest importance both from France and Spain—the substance of which, as far as we have been enabled to collect, we shall proceed to communicate. It is our earnest wish that our readers at least may not be misled into the most dangerous of speculations; and therefore without further preface, we shall proceed to state, what we believe to be the present exact situation of this important question.

"The dispatches from Spain appear to be in substance, that the Spanish Government, under the friendly mediation of England, have no objection to entertain the proposal of the English Ministers; that the Spanish Constitution of 1812 shall be carefully reviewed and considered by the King and Cortes; and that an examination shall be instituted by that body, whether it will admit of such an additional Chamber, as would tranquillize the alleged apprehensions of the Continental Monarchs. But, it is added, that as the acceptance of this proposal would be, in fact, an important concession to the French Government, the Spanish Government would require, as a preliminary, that the French King should withdraw his army from the Spanish frontier. It is not consistent with the dignity and independence of the Spanish Government to entertain this proposal of England upon any other ground. It would have the air of submission to the Government and Armies of France.

"The above, we believe, will be found to be the correct substance of the dispatches arrived within the week from Spain. The dispatches from France are a mere repetition of the above:—an announcement to the English government, that the French Government cannot accede to such a proposal,—that it would be tantamount to an immediate abandonment of its own just pretensions, and would surrender the cause of the Spanish Loyalists, and the fair advantage of France in having such an auxiliary, to the ruling faction in Spain.—That the condition of France moreover, will not admit of the assent of her Government to such an extravagant proposal.

"Such, therefore, is the state, at the time we are writing, of this important question.—Spain requiring the withdrawing the armies as a preliminary step to all review upon her part of the Constitution of 1812, with the purpose of determining whether her Cortes can consent to the institution of a chamber of Nobility; whilst France decidedly rejects this proposal to withdraw her forces. Upon the part of Great Britain, the mediation still continues, and the chance of preserving peace is therefore now reduced to this question. Whether the British Ministers can find any middle point to which both parties may accede, France, as we understand, is willing to suspend the march of her troops from Bayonne that she may afford time to Spain for this reconsideration; but France will not consent either to withdraw her army, or to stop its further re-inforcement and more full equipment.

"In the mean time both England and America are on the alert, (we mean a certain description of merchants and traders in both) to ready for the commencement of hostilities, and to take letters of marque from the Spanish Government. In Liverpool, London, and other ports, it is notorious, that forty, fifty, or a hundred ships are hourly waiting for this event, and that the seas will be covered with privateers against France, in the moment that was declared."

## Bank Note Exchange.

Corrected at Goodwin's Lottery Office.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1823.

United States Branches, - - - - - 3 per cent dis.  
New-Hampshire, - - - - - 2 per cent dis.  
Burlington, (Vert.) - - - - - 3 per cent dis.

### Massachusetts.

Discount - - - - - Discount

Boston banks 2 Salem  
Springfield 2 Worcester  
Hampshire 2 Other notes

Rhode-Island. 2 Other notes

Connecticut. 2 Bridgeport  
Middletown 2 Eagle Bank  
Phoenix bank 2 Hartford

New-York. par Ontario  
Jacob Barker's 95 Catskill  
Albany 1 Middle District  
Troy 1 Auburn  
Mohawk bank 1 Geneva  
Lansingburg 1 Utica  
Newburg 12 Plattsburg  
Newburg branch, 1 Bank of Montreal  
Orange county 1 Canada bank

New-JERSEY. 13 Camden State bank  
Jersey bank 13 Trenton  
Banks in Newark do Elizabethtown do  
Cumberland, do Patterson do  
Sussex Bank do Morristown do

Pennsylvania. par York Bank  
Easton 1 Chambersburg  
Germanstown do Farmers' Bank of  
Montgomery county do Reading  
Chester county do Gettysburg  
Delaware county do Carlisle Bank  
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster do Pittsburgh  
Harrisburg do Centre  
Northampton do Milton  
Farmers' Bank of Bucks county 1 Greensburg  
Lancaster Bank 12 Greenbushville  
1 Other notes no sale

Delaware. par Wilmington and  
Farmers Bank at Dover 1 Brandywine  
and branches do Commercial bank  
Laurel bank do Delaware  
Branch at Milford

Maryland. 2 Hagerstown  
City Bank 13 Westminster  
Annapolis 2 Havre de Grace  
Branch at Easton 2 Elkton  
Do at Fredericktown 2 Bank of Caroline

Virginia. 15 Branch at Romney  
Richmond 13 Do at Charlesstown  
Branches 2 N. W. bank of Virginia  
Branch at Leesburg 2 Wheeling

District of Columbia. 10 no sale

Banks at Washington, 1 no sale

Franklin Bank of Alexandria

North Carolina. 9 Cape Fear  
State bank at Raleigh 9 Newbern

South Carolina. 5

State banks generally

Georgia. 8½

State Banks generally

Kentucky and Tennessee. 10 no sale

All Notes, 1 no sale

Chillicothe 8 Steubenville,  
Marietta 8 Most others no sale

New-Orleans. 6½

City Bank Notes, 6½

All kind of Bank Notes, especially those named above, are purchased and sold at GOOD WIN'S OFFICE, at the lowest rates.

PRIZE CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR, \$7.37

RYE DO. 4.00

CORN MEAL, 3.25

WHEAT IN GRAINS, 1.45

RYE DO. 85

CORN DO. 60

OATS, 40

SHRTS, 30

JERSEY PORK, per hbl. (mess) \$14.50

April 12—15

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst. in Gloucester county, N. J. by

John Clements, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH OGDEN CUTTHBERT, of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH S. daughter of the late Mr. Coles of the former place.

On the 3d inst. by Frederick Plummer, ROBERT MURRAY to ELIZA BROWN, daughter of Francis Brown, of Penn Township.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. George Potts, Mr. ALEXANDER BLACK, Grocer, to

Miss ANN DALLAS, both of the Township of

Moymensing.

On Wednesday evening last, by John L. Woolf,

Esq. MR. JOHN B. RICHARDSON, to Miss

HOFFNER, both of Philadelphia county.

O. Thursday evening, the 10th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mr. ALGERON S. ROBERTS, to

Miss ELIZABETH, Daughter of ANTHONY

CUTTHBERT, Esq. all of this City.

On Thursday evening by the Rev. A. Hellestein,

FRANCIS COURTEY WEMYSS, of the Philadelphian Theatre, to Miss JULIA, daughter of James Bob Strembeck, of this city.

On Monday evening, the 7th inst. by William

Moulder, Esq. Mr. JAMES MCLEAN, to Miss

JANE BLACK, all of the county of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, the 10th inst. by William

Moulder, Esq. Mr. THOMAS EVANS, to Miss

ARIA DICKINSON, all of the County of Philadelphian.

At West Philadelphia, on the 10th inst. by

George C. Lenther, Justice of the Peace, Mr.

PAUL PERKINS, to Miss MARIA SEEDS, both

of Delaware County, Pa.

DIED.

On the 7th inst. Capt. FREDERICK BIRD, an

old Revolutionary officer, aged 96.

On the 4th inst. after a short but severe illness,

Mr. HENRY MILLER, aged 38.

On the 7th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH EMRY, aged 53, widow of the late Jacob Emry, deceased.

On Tuesday, EDWARD G. WRAY, aged 17, son of the late George A. Wray.

On the 23d Feb. at Port-au-Prince, of the yellow fever, aged 16, EDWARD FERGUSON, son of John Ferguson, silversmith, late of this city.

On Thursday morning, at the Pennsylvania Hospital, RI. HARD NISBET, aged 70.

On Wednesday, Mrs. SARAH, aged 23, con-

sor of Mr. Abraham Ritter.

On Thursday, 10th inst. of a short and severe disease, Mrs. PHOEBE PLATT, aged 74.

On Thursday morning, THOMAS SMITH, aged 65.

On Saturday morning last, Mrs. JAMES MARSHALL, aged 46.

Departed this life, yesterday morning, after an

illness of 14 days, in the 5th year of his age, HENRY, youngest son of JOHN ADOLPH.

The friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from his Father's resi-

tion.

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

SILK, Woollen and Cotton Scourer, &c. continues

at the old stand, No. 31 Union street, where

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